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BC Stats

Werner Gründlingh
(250) 387-1124
werner.grundlingh@gov.bc.ca
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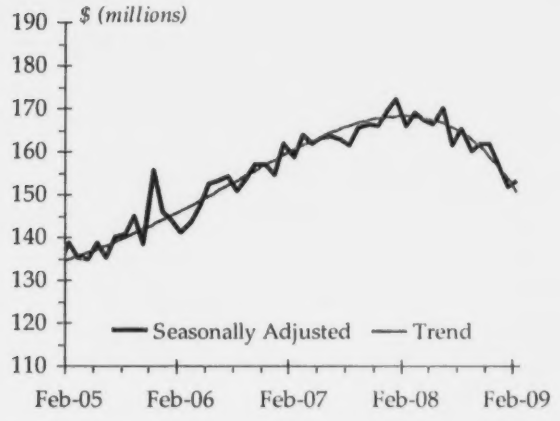
Tourism Sector Monitor ◆ May 2009

Room Revenue

Room revenues in BC inched ahead (+0.8%, seasonally adjusted) in February—the first increase since October. The increase reflects Mainland/Southwest (+0.8%) and Thompson/Okanagan (+0.3%) improvements after posting back-to-back declines in the previous two months, together with strong growth in Vancouver Island/Coast (+4.8%) and Nechako (+15.9%). However, revenues are still down in the interior and northern regions of the province. In particular, Cariboo (–0.9%) and North Coast (–0.9%) continued to see revenues slip lower in February. Also, Kootenay (–2.3%) and Northeast (–10.7%) saw a more substantial drop in business.

Room revenues inched up in February



Data Source: BC Stats

February was a good month for BC's largest hotels (251+ rooms) as room revenues jumped 6.3%. Similarly, smaller-sized hotels (1-75 rooms) also enjoyed an increase in business as receipts rose 4.7%. Revenues at the province's motels (–2.2%) and vacation rentals (–0.9%) continued their downward slide for a sixth straight month.

Table 1: Room Revenue
(seasonally adjusted)

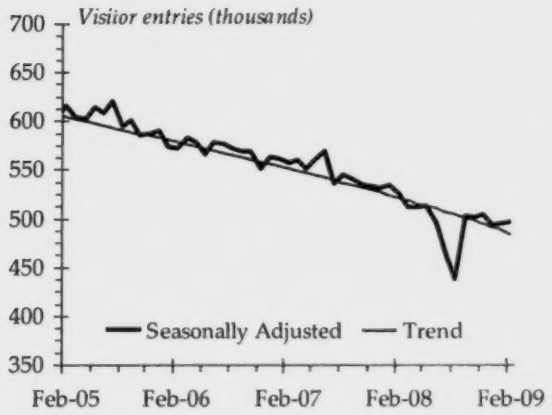
	Feb-09 ($000)	Jan-09 ($000)	change %
Accommodation Type			
Total	152,935	151,726	+ 0.8
Hotels	114,181	111,147	+ 2.7
Motels	17,983	18,393	– 2.2
Other Accommodations	21,921	22,666	– 3.3
Regions (Top 3 performers)			
Nechako	774	668	+15.9
Vancouver Island/Coast	28,041	26,745	+ 4.8
Mainland/Southwest	80,374	79,702	+ 0.8

Data Source: BC Stats

Visitor Entries

Traveller entries to Canada via BC inched ahead 0.4% in February, adding to gains made in the previous month. While the number of Americans who stayed in the province overnight continued to shrink (–0.4%), the volume of US travellers crossing the border for a same-day visit rose 1.9%, leaving total entries from south of the border slightly higher (+0.3%) for the month. Traveller entries from overseas locations increased 0.8% in February, bringing a streak of six consecutive monthly declines to an end. The number of European travellers dropped sharply (–3.2%), while Asian entries rose (+1.6%) as a result of a significant increase in visits from Japan (+12.0%).

Visitor entries level off in February



Data Source: Statistics Canada

Table 2: Traveller Entries
(seasonally adjusted)

	Feb-09 (000s)	Jan-09 (000s)	change %
American visitors			
Total	375	373	+ 0.3
Same-day	127	124	+ 1.9
Overnight	248	249	– 0.4
Overseas visitors			
Total	122	121	+ 0.8
Europe	40	42	– 3.2
Germany	8	8	– 0.5
UK	17	19	– 6.9
Asia	54	54	+ 1.6
Hong Kong	4	10	–54.7
Japan	13	11	+12.0
Taiwan	3	4	–19.5
Other	28	26	+ 5.4

Data Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada

Other Indicators

British Columbia's hotel occupancy rate rose 2.5 percentage points to 63.4% in February while the average room rate in the province fell to $132.00, down slightly (–0.5%) from the previous month.

Vancouver International Airport saw a 0.9% increase in passenger traffic in February as the number of domestic (+1.6%) and American (+1.5%) travellers rose. Passenger volume from other international locations, however, was down (–1.0%) compared to the previous month. Travel through Victoria International Airport was 1.8% lower in February.

After posting a particularly strong increase in traffic a month earlier, BC Ferries saw both passenger (–4.0%) and vehicle (–2.2%) traffic decline in February.

Sales of BC's food services and drinking industry fell 3.3% in February with both food services and drinking establishments contributing to the slump in revenues.

Table 3: Other Tourism Indicators
(seasonally adjusted)

	Feb-09	change from Jan-09
Hotel Industry		
Occupancy Rate (%)	63.4	+2.5 pp
Average Room Charge ($)	132.00	– 0.5
Data Source: Pennell Kerr Forster		
Airport Passengers	(000s)	(%)
Vancouver International Airport		
Total Traffic	1,410	+ 0.9
US (trans-border)	341	+ 1.5
Other International	336	– 1.0
Canada (domestic)	733	+ 1.6
Data Source: YVR		
Victoria International Airport		
Total Traffic	126	– 1.8
Data Source: Victoria Airport Authority		
Food Services Receipts	($ millions)	(%)
All Establishments	635	– 3.3
Food Service	x	x
Drinking Places	x	x
Data Source: Statistics Canada		
Transportation	(000s)	(%)
BC Ferries		
Vehicle Volume	676	– 4.0
Passenger Volume	1,733	– 2.2
Data Source: BC Ferries		
Exchange Rates	Cdn $1.00	
US Dollar ($)	0.803	–0.01
UK Pound (£)	0.557	–0.01
Japanese Yen (¥)	74.532	+1.03
Australian Dollar ($)	1.235	+0.03

Data Source: Statistics Canada (pp = percentage points)

A look ahead—March 2009

The slight gains made in February were short-lived as preliminary figures suggest that receipts plummeted 5.3% in March, with nearly every region registering lower revenues. The largest decrease was in Vancouver Island/Coast, which saw an 8.9% drop in revenues. Similarly widespread declines in revenues, particularly at vacation rentals and resorts, put significant downward pressure on total revenues collected in Thompson/Okanagan (–5.5%), Kootenay (–4.9%) and Cariboo (–4.0%).

Mainland/Southwest (–4.2%) was particularly hard hit by a province-wide fall of 7.9% in room revenues at very large hotels (251+ rooms), many of which are located in the Vancouver and Whistler areas.

Reduced revenues at small hotels (1-75 rooms) and motels pushed North Coast (–7.5%) and Northeast (–5.7%) lower in March. The only region to escape a downturn was Nechako which, due to an increase in motel activity, bucked the trend with a 5.1% increase in revenues.

The average room rate in the province fell to $131.10 in March, down slightly (–0.7%) from the previous month. Despite the price cut, however, hotel occupancy dropped to 59.6%.

Vancouver International Airport saw a 1.9% decline in traffic as the number of domestic (–2.3%), trans-border (–1.3%) and overseas (–1.6%) passengers were down. Fewer visitors flew into Victoria International Airport, with passenger traffic inching down 0.2%. For the second straight month, both passenger (–1.4%) and vehicle (–1.6%) traffic aboard BC Ferries registered declines.

Sales at BC's food services and drinking industry fell 1.7% as both food services (–1.4%) and drinking establishments (–4.8%) registered lower revenues.

Note about preliminary numbers

Companies file their hotel room taxes with varying delays. The initial data retrieved by BC Stats may be revised considerably over the following months. BC Stats reports room revenues with a three-month lag. For example, data for January are not reported until April. However, we also report "preliminary data" with a two-month lag.

How accurate is the preliminary data? Over 24 reports in 2006–2008, seasonally adjusted preliminary numbers—reported in the "look ahead" section—were lower than subsequently reported estimates by an average of 0.2 percentage points, thereby either underestimating growths or overestimating declines. This is partly because the initial data retrieved at the time the estimates are calculated are not always complete. For example, if the preliminary figure is 1.5, the actual number probably is around 1.7. And if the preliminary figure is –0.5, the actual number is about –0.3.

Special Focus: Changes to the Tourism Sector Monitor

The April 2009[1] issue of the Tourism Sector Monitor (TSM) outlined some details involved in updating the tourism room revenue (TRR) database. This month we reveal the findings of these revisions, illustrate the effect of some changes and suggest some further changes under consideration for roll-out later this year.

A broad overview

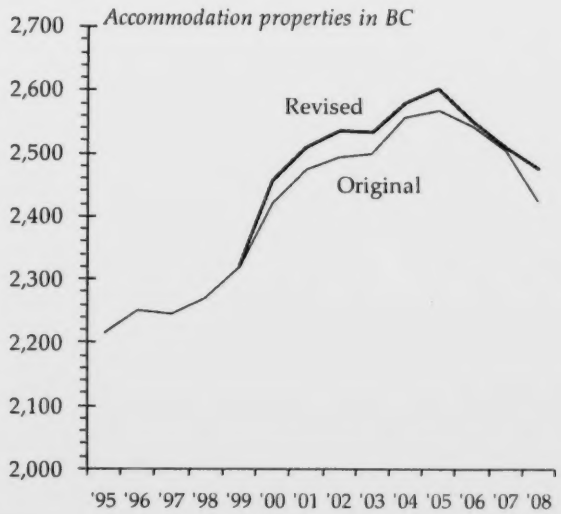
The TRR database, which currently consists of over 4,000 records, links taxes filed as part of the BC Hotel Room Tax (HRT) Act with various accommodation establishments across BC. These tax records are used to estimate the amount of room revenue generated within BC. In order to keep the information both accurate and current, a review of information contained within the database was performed.

The revisions to the TRR database presented in this report[2] constitute a major overhaul of the categorisation of the data and a refinement of the methodology used to produce the estimates. All revisions to the database were rolled back to January 2000.

A substantial amount of time was spent reviewing the way properties were categorised (for example, with regards to location and accommodation type). It is estimated that around one-fifth of the records experienced at least some form of change in terms of these attributes. This includes minor changes such as room count—even a single-digit alteration—to more significant changes such as location or accommodation category. It is estimated that roughly 3% of properties (accounting for 1% of room revenue) were reassigned to other geographical codes, while 8% of properties (accounting for 9% of room revenue) changed accommodation category. Additionally, a change in the methodology used to estimate the room revenues and its allocation for consolidated reporters has been implemented. Collectively these changes result in a more accurate reflection of the status and activity within the BC accommodation industry.

On average the revised TRR database shows 1% more properties (and less than 1% more rooms) reporting taxes per year since 2000.

Changes in accommodation properties...

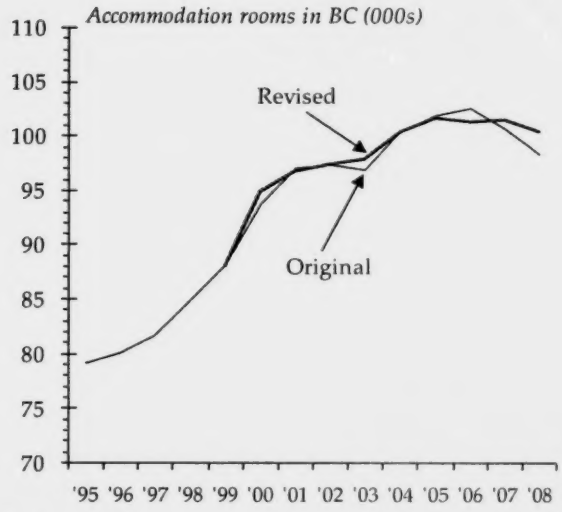


Data Source: BC Stats

[1] BC Stats, Tourism Sector Monitor, April 2009, available online from:
http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/pubs/tour/tsm0904.pdf

[2] A process last reported on in the August 2003 issue of the TSM, available online from:
http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/pubs/tour/tsm0308.pdf

...and room counts across BC



Data Source: BC Stats

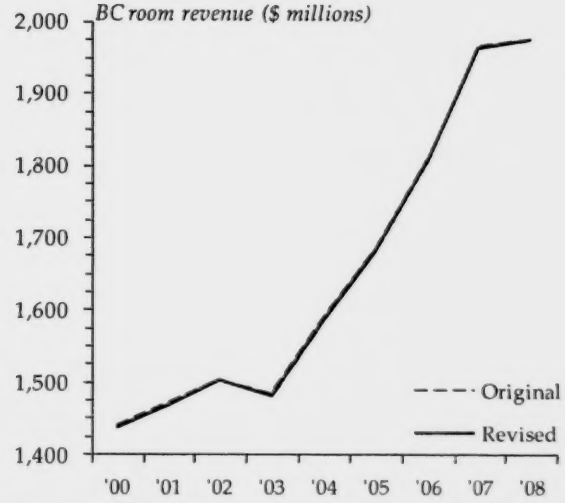
New methodology for revenue estimation

BC Stats now relies exclusively on the *collectable taxes* charged for selling accommodation in order to derive revenue estimates. Previously, *revenue* figures—supplied with tax records—were used as long as they fell within a "tolerance range" based on the collectable tax and implicit tax rate (8% for BC).

Typically, this revised methodology produces *lower* estimated revenue figures, albeit very small in difference (on average, 0.4% lower for the provincial estimated room revenue between 2000 and 2008). However, this represents a more appropriate and reliable approach.

Methodology used to estimate room revenue	BC 2008 annual estimated room revenue (000s)
Original	$ 1,985,597
Revised	$ 1,977,178

Overall effect of revisions to the TRR database was minimal



Data Source: BC Stats

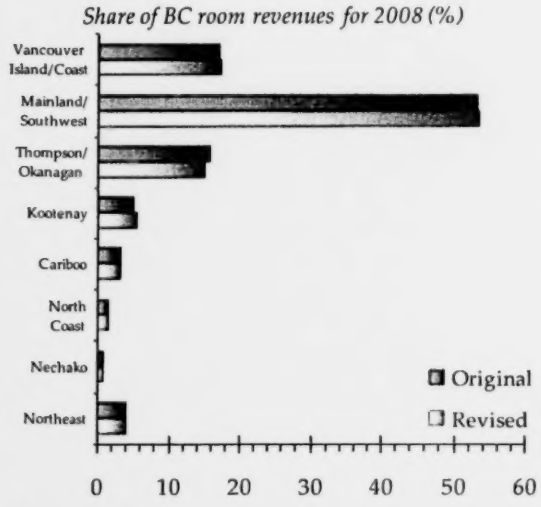
Review by development region

Changes at the development region level were driven by revisions to consolidated reporters (tax filers who report room revenue of more than one property on their return) as well as address revisions (physical business location as opposed to mailing addresses).

In the past, consolidated reporters' revenue dispersal relied entirely on the distribution of room counts. However, this crude allocation method has been refined. Average hotel room and occupancy rates are used to distribute revenues across multiple properties operated by a consolidated reporter. This revision resulted in more revenue being allocated to the coastal regions of BC (Vancouver Island/Coast and Mainland/Southwest), where room and occupancy rates are higher[3] than in other parts of the province.

[3] Average room rate/occupancy rate for 2008 (*PKF*): Downtown Vancouver: $152/73.5%; Whistler: $202/59.5%; Greater Victoria: $125/66.6%; Other BC: $110/55.2%

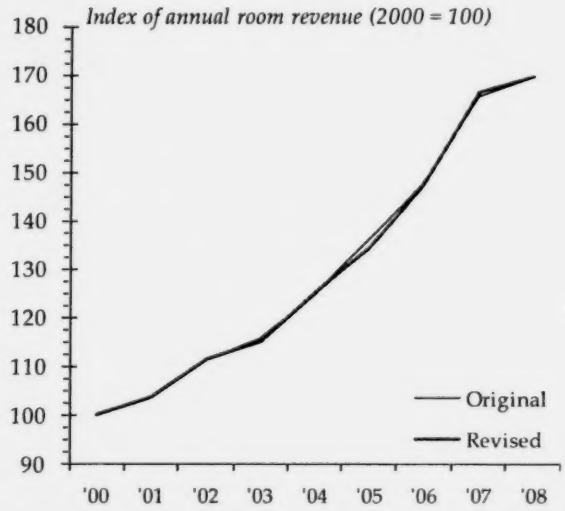
Development region share of estimated BC room revenues remained fairly stable



Data Source: BC Stats

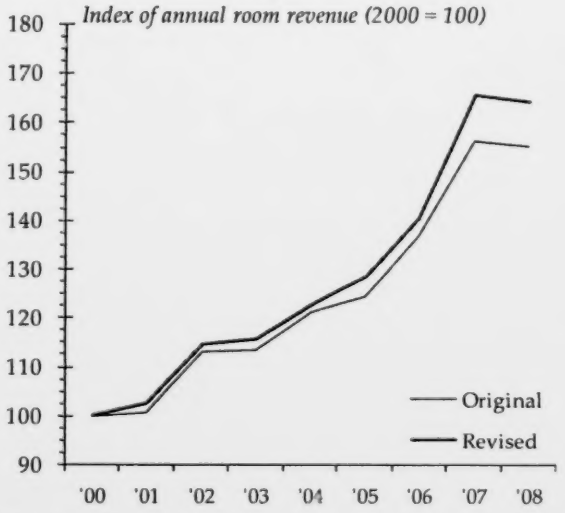
Updates to geographical coding had the biggest effect on Thompson/Okanagan and Kootenay. The Big White Resort Area, that had some properties formerly included with data for Kelowna (the nearest urban centre), is now being reported entirely in Kootenay. This more accurately reflects the physical location of the resort area. The process originally used to determine geographical codes relied on postal addresses rather than business location.

Thompson/Okanagan



Data Source: BC Stats

Kootenay



Data Source: BC Stats

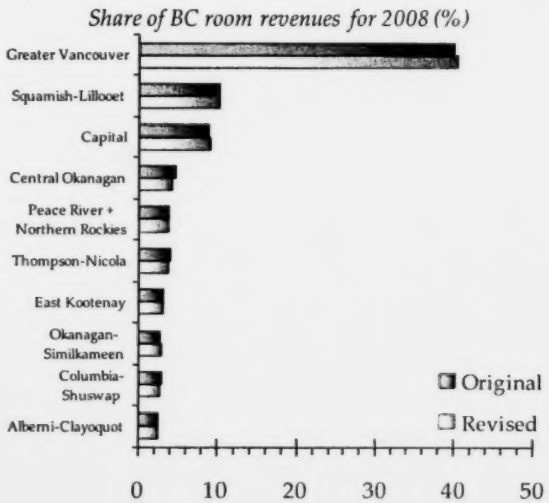
Time series for the remaining development regions may be found in the Appendix at the end of this report.

Review by regional district

Revisions to the TRR database are also reflected at the regional district level. For example, more revenues are attributed to Greater Vancouver

(+0.6% in 2008), Squamish-Lillooet (+0.5% in 2008) and Capital (+2.9% in 2008) regional districts largely because of the change in the treatment of consolidated reporters, while Central Okanagan saw a decline (–12.4% in 2008) in revenues.

Kootenay Boundary and Central Okanagan most affected by TRR database changes

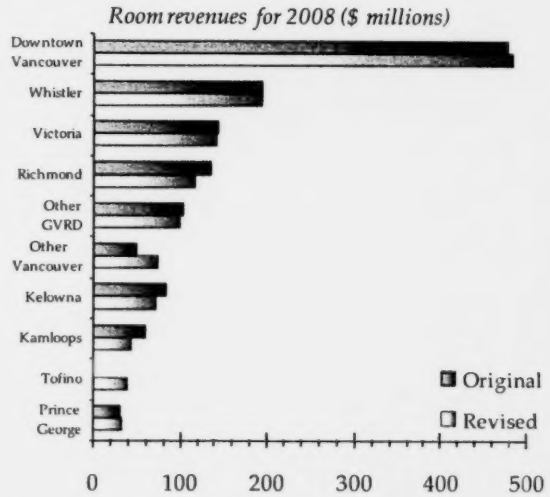


Top 10 regional districts
Data Source: BC Stats

Review by urban centre

Resort areas (including Sun Peaks and Silver Star) caused a shift in revenues for some urban centres. That is because resorts in these areas are typically situated *outside* the regular municipal boundaries but may have postal addresses located within. Also, better geographical mapping techniques initiated some revenue reallocation.

Methodology and mapping improvements caused changes in urban centre revenue



Top 10 urban centres
Data Source: BC Stats

The January 2009[4] issue of the TSM mentioned the addition of 11 new urban centres within BC: *Abbotsford/Mission, Village of Cache Creek, Campbell River, Columbia Valley, District Municipality of Hope, Kimberley, Oliver/Okanagan Falls, Town of Osoyoos, District Municipality of Tofino, District Municipality of Ucluelet, Valemount/Robson Valley.* With the revised revenue estimates, the coverage of urban centres across BC is estimated to be around 86% (averaged for 2000 to 2008). Additionally, this release represents the start of including these urban centres as part of the regular release.

Review by accommodation category

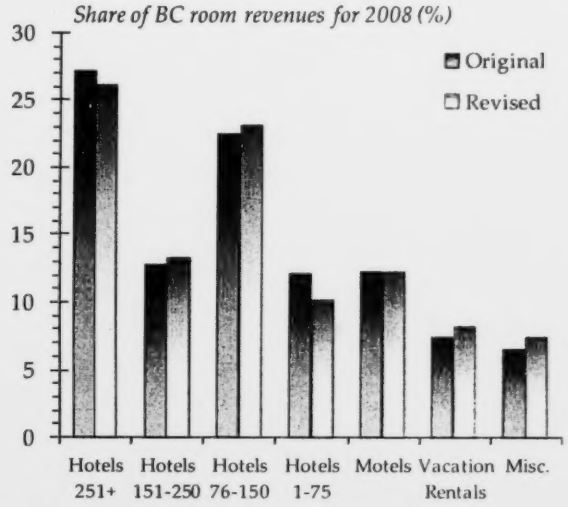
The main property types affected by the revision of the TRR occurred within the very large (251+ rooms), small (1-75 rooms) hotels and motels. Upon review of the data, it was considered that some of the properties within these ac-

[4] BC Stats, Tourism Sector Monitor, January 2009, available online from:
http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/pubs/tour/tsm0901.pdf

commodation categories would be better classified as a different establishment type. For example, a rigorous application of the definition for small hotels and motels is sometimes impossible, causing these two categories to be indistinguishable at times. Also, characteristics for some properties have changed over time, perhaps through an expansion of the business or an alteration/addition of services provided. Some coding errors were also corrected.

The above corrections caused a number of very large hotels to be recoded as a number of smaller properties (possibly forming part of a consolidated reporter) and some small hotels to be recoded as motels (mostly), vacation rentals, or other types of accommodation.

Much movement occurred between hotels and motels within BC



Data Source: BC Stats

What lies ahead...?

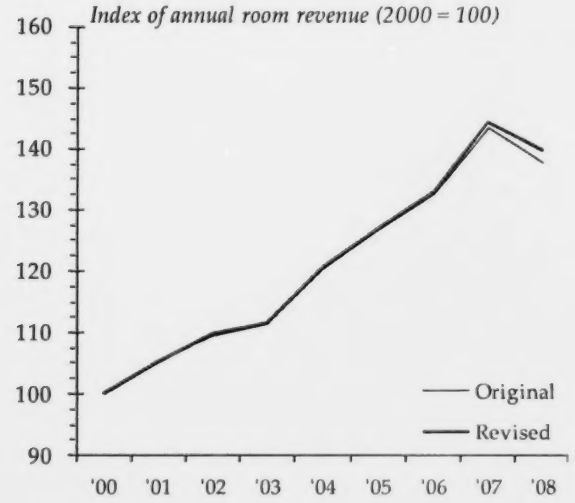
With the changes and updates to the TRR, the traditional revenue estimate tables usually distributed with each TSM have been suppressed at the lowest level of detail. Information released this month only reveals upper-level figures (development region, regional district and urban centres without the accommodation category breakdown within them). The detailed information will be available at a later date.

BC Stats is migrating to an updated version of the package that performs seasonal adjustment. This will allow for the opportunity to investigate an even more detailed provincial room revenue breakdown—seasonal adjustment is currently performed only for accommodation categories and at the development region level.

Appendix

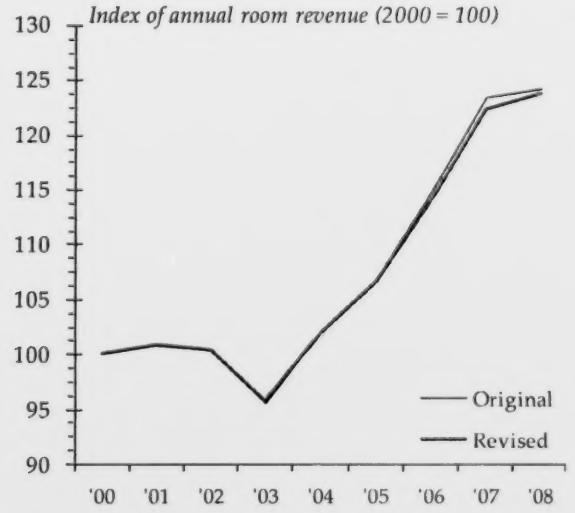
The following graphs reflect the differences between the revenue growths at the development region level since 2000:

Vancouver Island/Coast



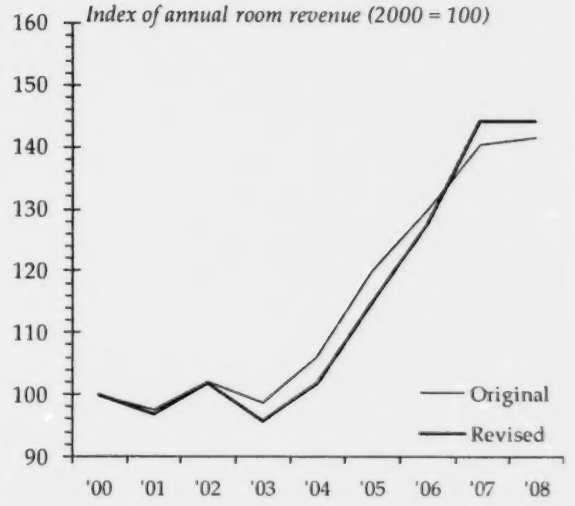
Data Source: BC Stats

Mainland/Southwest



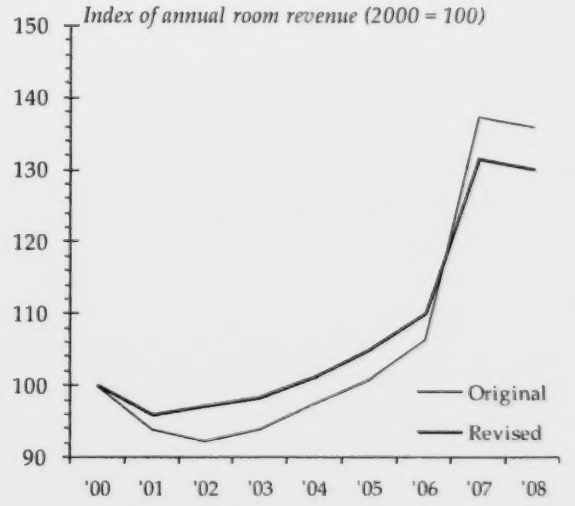
Data Source: BC Stats

Cariboo



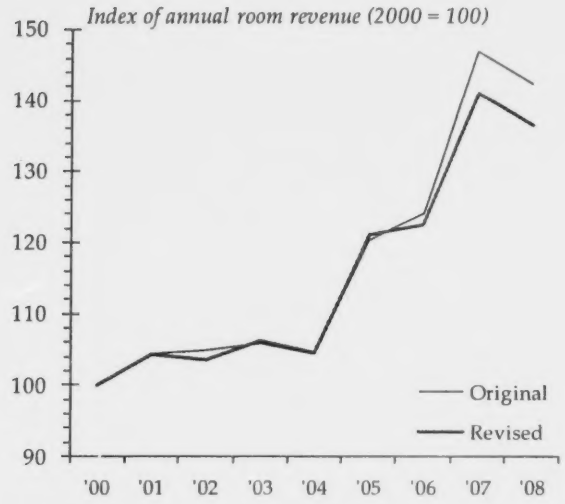
Data Source: BC Stats

North Coast



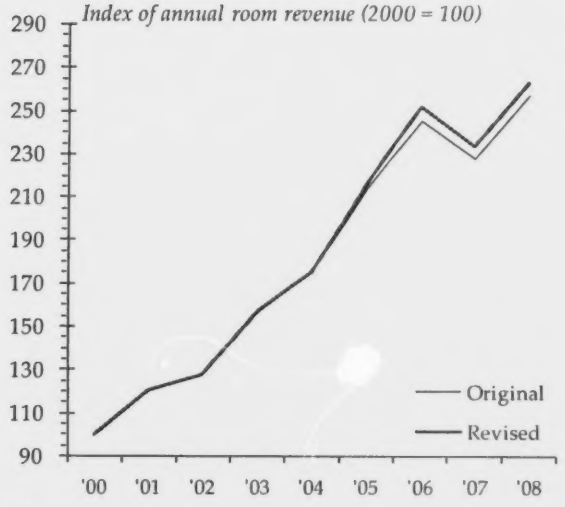
Data Source: BC Stats

Nechako



Data Source: BC Stats

Northeast



Data Source: BC Stats

Table 1: Room Revenue by Development Region ($000), Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Vancouver Island/Coast	Mainland/ Southwest	Thompson/ Okanagan	Kootenay	Cariboo	North Coast	Nechako	Northeast	BC Total
				Annual data					
2004	293,800	870,904	219,949	77,720	43,735	21,257	8,280	51,540	1,587,185
2005	309,134	910,164	236,479	81,467	49,272	22,070	9,579	63,400	1,681,564
2006	323,895	973,973	259,128	88,989	54,701	23,127	9,697	74,099	1,807,609
2007	351,617	1,044,853	293,097	105,026	61,876	27,682	11,159	68,633	1,963,944
2008	340,353	1,056,792	298,525	104,155	61,930	27,387	10,800	77,237	1,977,178
				Annual growth rates					
2004	8.1	6.6	8.7	6.1	6.4	2.7	– 1.7	11.9	7.2
2005	5.2	4.5	7.5	4.8	12.7	3.8	15.7	23.0	5.9
2006	4.8	7.0	9.6	9.2	11.0	4.8	1.2	16.9	7.5
2007	8.6	7.3	13.1	18.0	13.1	19.7	15.1	– 7.4	8.6
2008	– 3.2	1.1	1.9	– 0.8	0.1	– 1.1	– 3.2	12.5	0.7
				Monthly data					
Feb-08	28,286	89,840	24,282	9,084	5,164	2,454	854	5,880	165,843
Mar-08	29,052	91,898	25,630	7,757	5,409	2,367	886	5,925	168,925
Apr-08	28,115	90,390	25,076	8,428	5,246	2,309	1,042	6,744	167,350
May-08	28,251	89,301	24,835	9,144	5,164	2,250	884	6,406	166,235
Jun-08	29,334	89,538	26,336	9,324	5,687	2,139	909	6,826	170,093
Jul-08	27,674	86,703	23,813	8,476	5,115	2,234	904	6,382	161,302
Aug-08	28,128	87,816	25,774	8,857	5,171	1,941	892	6,613	165,193
Sep-08	27,578	84,405	24,668	8,467	5,026	1,991	874	6,885	159,894
Oct-08	27,762	85,521	24,634	8,435	4,927	2,278	922	7,183	161,661
Nov-08	28,130	85,157	24,804	8,550	4,817	2,314	908	6,941	161,620
Dec-08	27,350	83,013	23,536	8,300	4,843	2,741	863	6,456	157,103
Jan-09	26,745	79,702	23,317	7,817	4,785	2,280	668	6,412	151,726
Feb-09	28,041	80,374	23,381	7,638	4,740	2,258	774	5,728	152,935
				Month-over-month growth rates					
Feb-08	– 7.8	– 3.6	– 3.4	– 2.7	– 3.7	3.7	– 1.1	17.7	– 3.6
Mar-08	2.7	2.3	5.6	–14.6	4.8	– 3.5	3.7	0.8	1.9
Apr-08	– 3.2	– 1.6	– 2.2	8.6	– 3.0	– 2.4	17.6	13.8	– 0.9
May-08	0.5	– 1.2	– 1.0	8.5	– 1.6	– 2.6	–15.1	– 5.0	– 0.7
Jun-08	3.8	0.3	6.0	2.0	10.1	– 5.0	2.8	6.6	2.3
Jul-08	– 5.7	– 3.2	– 9.6	– 9.1	–10.1	4.5	– 0.5	– 6.5	– 5.2
Aug-08	1.6	1.3	8.2	4.5	1.1	–13.1	– 1.3	3.6	2.4
Sep-08	– 2.0	– 3.9	– 4.3	– 4.4	– 2.8	2.6	– 2.1	4.1	– 3.2
Oct-08	0.7	1.3	– 0.1	– 0.4	– 2.0	14.4	5.4	4.3	1.1
Nov-08	1.3	– 0.4	0.7	1.4	– 2.2	1.6	– 1.5	– 3.4	0.0
Dec-08	– 2.8	– 2.5	– 5.1	– 2.9	0.5	18.5	– 5.0	– 7.0	– 2.8
Jan-09	– 2.2	– 4.0	– 0.9	– 5.8	– 1.2	–16.8	–22.6	– 0.7	– 3.4
Feb-09	4.8	0.8	0.3	– 2.3	– 0.9	– 0.9	15.9	–10.7	0.8

February month-over-month growth rates

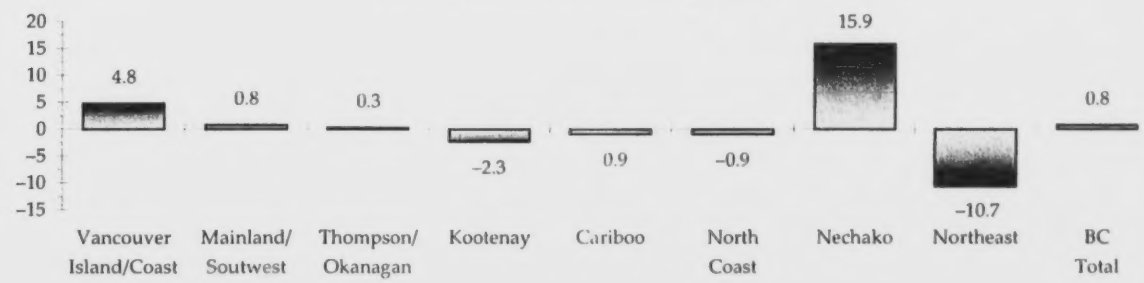


Table 2: Room Revenue by Accommodation Type ($000), Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Hotels (Rooms)				Motels	Vacation Rentals	Miscellaneous incl. Fishing Lodges
	251+	151-250	76-150	1-75			
Annual data							
2004	450,729	206,157	327,095	155,194	199,464	140,485	108,062
2005	464,550	220,831	353,450	170,111	214,522	145,630	112,469
2006	489,210	244,627	387,134	186,946	235,740	143,330	120,622
2007	517,695	261,655	435,917	200,035	247,104	161,591	139,947
2008	516,021	260,092	455,340	199,635	240,820	159,404	145,867
Annual growth rates							
2004	8.6	6.1	9.3	6.1	6.5	3.4	5.3
2005	3.1	7.1	8.1	9.6	7.5	3.7	4.1
2006	5.3	10.8	9.5	9.9	9.9	- 1.6	7.2
2007	5.8	7.0	12.6	7.0	4.8	12.7	16.0
2008	- 0.3	- 0.6	4.5	- 0.2	- 2.5	- 1.4	4.2
Monthly data							
Feb-08	44,830	21,932	37,695	15,841	20,239	14,237	12,340
Mar-08	44,805	22,193	38,260	17,033	20,498	13,313	12,129
Apr-08	45,063	22,114	38,544	16,775	20,134	13,117	11,455
May-08	42,636	22,072	38,412	16,686	20,205	13,631	12,368
Jun-08	43,704	22,802	40,385	17,164	21,436	13,634	12,255
Jul-08	41,896	21,526	35,532	16,288	19,715	13,234	11,959
Aug-08	41,962	21,521	38,273	17,237	20,197	13,402	12,324
Sep-08	40,816	21,013	37,315	16,413	19,812	12,907	12,037
Oct-08	41,557	21,050	37,952	16,674	19,528	12,730	11,913
Nov-08	41,520	20,929	38,247	16,639	19,362	12,584	12,602
Dec-08	40,127	20,588	36,981	16,195	19,198	12,208	12,281
Jan-09	38,566	20,037	37,337	15,207	18,393	11,018	11,648
Feb-09	40,994	20,088	37,175	15,924	17,983	10,923	10,997
Month-over-month growth rates							
Feb-08	- 4.8	- 1.9	- 0.1	5.1	- 1.3	- 1.2	1.1
Mar-08	- 0.1	1.2	1.5	7.5	1.3	- 6.5	- 1.7
Apr-08	0.6	- 0.4	0.7	1.5	- 1.8	- 1.5	- 5.6
May-08	- 5.4	- 0.2	- 0.3	0.5	0.4	3.9	8.0
Jun-08	2.5	3.3	5.1	2.9	6.1	0.0	- 0.9
Jul-08	- 4.1	- 5.6	-12.0	5.1	- 8.0	- 2.9	- 2.4
Aug-08	0.2	0.0	7.7	5.8	2.4	1.3	3.1
Sep-08	- 2.7	- 2.4	- 2.5	4.8	- 1.9	- 3.7	- 2.3
Oct-08	1.8	0.2	1.7	1.6	- 1.4	- 1.4	- 1.0
Nov-08	- 0.1	- 0.6	0.8	0.2	- 0.9	- 1.1	5.8
Dec-08	- 3.4	- 1.6	- 3.3	2.7	- 0.8	- 3.0	- 2.5
Jan-09	- 3.9	- 2.7	1.0	6.1	- 4.2	- 9.8	- 5.2
Feb-09	6.3	0.3	- 0.4	4.7	- 2.2	- 0.9	- 5.6

February month-over-month growth rates

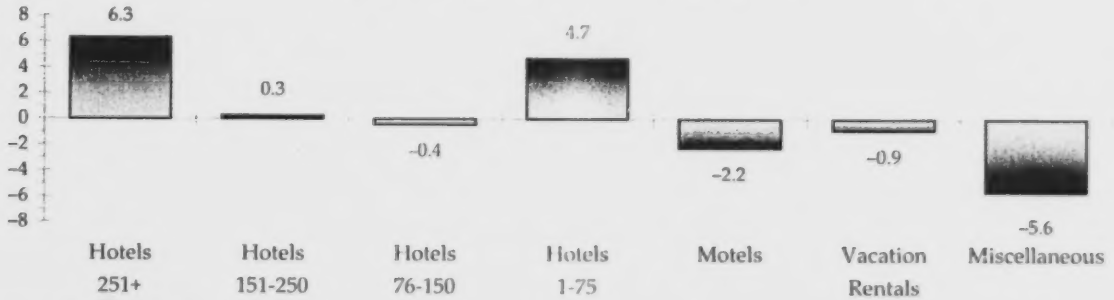


Table 3: Room Revenue by Regional District, Unadjusted

Development Region/ Regional District	Revenue ($000) Feb-09	Revenue ($000) YTD 09	Revenue % change from Feb-08	Revenue % change from YTD 08	Properties (#) Feb-09	Properties # chg from Feb-08	Rooms (#) Feb-09	Rooms # chg from Feb-08
Vancouver Island/Coast								
17 Capital								
All accommodation types	9,213	15,577	3.2	- 1.1	135	-21	7,868	-460
19 Cowichan Valley								
All accommodation types	513	952	- 26.4	- 24.6	29	- 3	657	- 36
21 Nanaimo								
All accommodation types	2,069	3,796	- 0.4	- 4.7	58	- 4	2,442	30
23 Alberni-Clayoquot								
All accommodation types	1,817	3,116	- 10.3	- 13.9	56	0	1,558	108
25 Comox Valley +								
26 Strathcona								
All accommodation types	1,706	3,429	- 23.2	- 19.2	53	- 2	1,633	25
27 Powell River								
All accommodation types	224	500	8.2	11.7	17	- 3	359	- 34
43 Mount Waddington								
All accommodation types	265	461	- 25.2	- 32.0	15	- 1	498	-127
Mainland/Southwest								
09 Fraser Valley								
All accommodation types	2,824	5,294	- 9.5	- 8.4	65	- 4	2,284	-169
15 Greater Vancouver								
All accommodation types	46,231	86,235	- 9.6	- 10.3	222	0	27,217	358
29 Sunshine Coast								
All accommodation types	250	463	- 8.8	- 11.3	19	0	381	25
31 Squamish-Lillooet								
All accommodation types	25,822	52,211	- 22.2	- 19.6	87	1	5,489	287
Thompson/Okanagan								
07 Okanagan-Similkameen								
All accommodation types	1,552	2,868	- 12.2	- 10.3	87	1	2,986	36
33 Thompson-Nicola								
All accommodation types	4,553	8,984	- 11.5	- 10.2	117	- 9	4,903	-328
35 Central Okanagan								
All accommodation types	3,121	5,929	- 5.8	- 9.5	47	6	3,264	85
37 North Okanagan								
All accommodation types	2,169	4,336	- 11.5	- 14.8	39	2	1,710	161
39 Columbia-Shuswap								
All accommodation types	4,690	8,652	0.2	4.4	87	- 5	3,200	-254

Table 3: Room Revenue by Regional District, Unadjusted

Development Region/ Regional District	Revenue ($000)		% change from		Properties (#)	# chg from	Rooms (#)	# chg from
	Feb-09	YTD 09	Feb-08	YTD 08	Feb-09	Feb-08	Feb-09	Feb-08
Kootenay								
01 East Kootenay								
All accommodation types	6,195	10,846	- 17.1	- 13.3	116	- 7	4,399	-237
03 Central Kootenay								
All accommodation types	1,179	2,337	- 9.6	- 6.7	65	1	1,500	- 20
05 Kootenay Boundary								
All accommodation types	2,509	5,360	- 19.8	- 26.2	38	- 1	1,665	- 62
Cariboo								
41 Cariboo								
All accommodation types	920	1,844	- 16.9	- 11.6	56	- 5	1,665	- 29
53 Fraser-Fort George								
All accommodation types	2,260	4,485	- 11.5	- 11.7	51	- 2	2,664	- 28
North Coast								
49 Kitimat-Stikine								
All accommodation types	644	1,219	- 16.6	- 7.5	31	1	845	30
Nechako								
51 Bulkley-Nechako +								
57 Stikine								
All accommodation types	495	885	- 13.9	- 18.2	36	- 1	956	- 28
Northeast								
55 Peace River +								
59 Northern Rockies[†]								
All accommodation types	6,193	12,793	- 4.4	9.8	76	2	4,688	372

Note: [†]Effective February 6th, 2009, this regional district is known as *Northern Rockies Regional Municipality*.
Data for regions with fewer than 10 properties reporting cannot be released.
Property counts only include properties reporting revenues during the reference period.

Table 4: Room Revenue by Urban Centre, Unadjusted

Development Region/ Urban Centre	Revenue ($000)		% change from		Properties (#)	# chg from	Rooms (#)	# chg from
	Feb-09	YTD 09	Feb-08	YTD 08	Feb-09	Feb-08	Feb-09	Feb-08
Vancouver Island/Coast	**15,879**	**27,946**	**- 4.2**	**- 7.4**	**368**	**-35**	**15,098**	**-519**
Victoria (C)	7,459	12,214	6.8	0.7	69	- 6	5,308	-283
Saanich Peninsula	607	1,190	- 9.3	- 8.0	13	- 3	561	- 65
Other CRD	1,146	2,173	- 9.9	- 6.7	53	-12	1,999	-112
Nanaimo (C)	1,371	2,266	- 0.6	-13.3	22	1	1,125	65
Port Alberni (C)	227	495	-14.3	- 4.6	12	0	364	-
Comox Valley	881	1,801	-25.5	-16.8	13	0	626	-
Campbell River	521	1,030	-13.8	-15.9	19	2	658	32
Tofino (DM)	1,350	2,233	-11.7	-16.4	24	- 1	714	- 25
Ucluelet (DM)	210	334	8.2	- 8.9	15	1	428	133
Rest of Development Region	2,107	4,211	-56.3	-53.9	128	-17	3,315	-264
Mainland/Southwest	**75,127**	**144,203**	**-14.4**	**-13.8**	**393**	**- 3**	**35,371**	**501**
Downtown Vancouver (C)	26,749	48,174	- 9.6	-12.1	83	2	12,776	600
Other Vancouver (C)	4,698	9,297	-14.0	-10.8	32	- 2	3,047	-347
Richmond (C)	7,549	14,889	6.9	- 4.5	24	1	4,020	130
Burnaby (C)	-	-	-	-	9	1	1,884	36
Other GVRD	5,386	10,372	-10.2	- 9.6	74	- 2	5,490	- 61
Whistler (RM)	24,760	50,016	-22.7	-20.0	57	- 2	4,496	10
Abbotsford/Mission	962	1,815	7.5	- 8.9	12	- 2	724	- 50
Hope (DM)	142	277	-18.1	-12.7	19	0	430	-
Rest of Development Region	-	-	-	-	83	1	2,504	183
Thompson/Okanagan	**16,085**	**30,769**	**- 7.3**	**- 7.1**	**377**	**- 5**	**16,063**	**-300**
Penticton (C)	792	1,490	-20.0	-13.6	33	3	1,511	35
Kamloops (C)	1,775	3,443	- 3.3	- 3.5	45	- 5	2,808	-251
Kelowna (C)	2,823	5,262	- 7.7	-10.0	36	3	2,575	- 16
Vernon (C)	838	1,692	- 0.6	7.5	24	3	1,254	211
Revelstoke (C)	2,048	3,758	17.3	16.7	22	- 2	928	-148
Golden (T)	1,165	2,164	-31.3	-22.5	32	- 2	1,165	- 66
Osoyoos (T)	158	313	-15.1	-19.2	20	1	671	- 40
Oliver/Okanagan Falls	36	67	-27.8	-34.4	12	- 2	185	- 24
Cache Creek (V)	-	-	-	-	9	- 1	220	- 12
Rest of Development Region	-	-	-	-	185	- 5	5,822	5,822
Kootenay	**9,883**	**18,542**	**-17.0**	**-16.7**	**219**	**- 7**	**7,564**	**-319**
Cranbrook (C)	581	1,141	-22.1	-10.8	18	- 1	881	- 36
Fernie (C)	2,379	4,049	-20.2	-19.3	25	- 4	866	- 74
Nelson (C)	444	800	-11.5	-16.2	11	- 1	423	- 33
Kimberley	899	1,519	- 1.7	3.4	20	- 2	525	-127
Columbia Valley	1,860	3,204	-19.4	-15.6	40	0	1,723	-
Rest of Development Region	6,479	12,553	-15.6	-16.4	165	- 1	5,394	-176
Cariboo	**3,179**	**6,330**	**-13.1**	**-11.6**	**107**	**- 7**	**4,329**	**- 57**
Quesnel (C)	188	391	-29.3	-20.6	14	0	445	-
Williams Lake (C)	346	689	-10.6	- 7.4	11	- 1	578	- 18
Prince George (C)	1,747	3,475	-10.2	-10.0	27	0	1,859	-
Valemount/Robson Valley	348	693	- 9.5	-13.2	14	- 1	457	- 9
Rest of Development Region	899	1,774	-15.3	-14.2	55	- 6	1,447	- 39

Table 4: Room Revenue by Urban Centre, Unadjusted

Development Region/ Urban Centre	Revenue ($000)		% change from		Properties (#)	# chg from	Rooms (#)	# chg from
	Feb-09	YTD 09	Feb-08	YTD 08	Feb-09	Feb-08	Feb-09	Feb-08
North Coast	**1,426**	**2,387**	**– 4.5**	**– 2.7**	**57**	**3**	**1,766**	**58**
Prince Rupert (C)	695	1,015	5.7	– 1.4	15	0	761	-
Terrace (C)	-	-	-	-	7	0	302	-
Rest of Development Region	-	-	-	-	35	3	703	58
Nechako	**495**	**885**	**–13.9**	**–18.2**	**36**	**– 1**	**956**	**– 28**
Smithers (T)	256	442	–21.0	–24.3	11	– 1	382	– 39
Rest of Development Region	239	442	– 4.6	–11.1	25	0	574	11
Northeast	**6,193**	**12,793**	**– 4.4**	**9.8**	**76**	**2**	**4,688**	**372**
Dawson Creek (C)	1,308	2,854	3.6	23.3	15	– 1	633	– 41
Fort St. John (C)	1,663	3,504	– 9.3	– 2.2	14	1	1,134	127
Rest of Development Region	3,222	6,435	– 4.7	11.9	47	2	2,921	286

Note: Data for regions with fewer than 10 properties reporting cannot be released.
Property counts only include properties reporting revenues during the reference period.

Table 5: Historical Room Revenue by Development Region ($000), Unadjusted

Period	Vancouver Island/Coas	Mainland/ Southwest	Thompson/ Okanagan	Kootenay	Cariboo	North Coast	Nechako	Northeast	BC Total
				Annual data					
2004	293,800	870,904	219,949	77,720	43,735	21,257	8,280	51,540	1,587,185
2005	309,134	910,164	236,479	81,467	49,272	22,070	9,579	63,400	1,681,564
2006	323,895	973,973	259,128	88,989	54,701	23,127	9,697	74,099	1,807,609
2007	351,617	1,044,853	293,097	105,026	61,876	27,682	11,159	68,633	1,963,944
2008	340,353	1,056,792	298,525	104,155	61,930	27,387	10,800	77,237	1,977,178
				Annual growth rates					
2004	8.1	6.6	8.7	6.1	6.4	2.7	– 1.7	11.9	7.2
2005	5.2	4.5	7.5	4.8	12.7	3.8	15.7	23.0	5.9
2006	4.8	7.0	9.6	9.2	11.0	4.8	1.2	16.9	7.5
2007	8.6	7.3	13.1	18.0	13.1	19.7	15.1	– 7.4	8.6
2008	– 3.2	1.1	1.9	– 0.8	0.1	– 1.1	– 3.2	12.5	0.7
				Monthly data					
Feb-08	16,578	87,734	17,359	11,904	3,660	1,492	575	6,477	145,778
Mar-08	21,621	93,251	20,455	10,342	4,600	1,515	732	7,419	159,935
Apr-08	22,628	74,723	16,132	5,161	4,663	1,352	734	5,833	131,225
May-08	31,146	92,919	24,572	6,824	5,583	2,194	811	4,488	168,537
Jun-08	38,546	105,894	32,290	8,379	6,709	3,879	1,137	6,683	203,516
Jul-08	48,286	112,242	44,155	11,348	7,263	4,758	1,239	6,710	236,000
Aug-08	55,965	119,356	54,891	13,522	7,494	3,996	1,292	7,132	263,647
Sep-08	38,040	93,928	29,023	8,848	6,448	2,974	1,346	7,395	188,003
Oct-08	23,512	71,573	18,400	5,398	5,139	1,697	1,170	7,620	134,508
Nov-08	16,188	54,775	11,844	3,727	3,590	1,390	708	6,890	99,113
Dec-08	14,248	70,770	13,624	8,331	3,278	1,180	550	5,421	117,403
Jan-09	12,066	69,076	14,684	8,660	3,150	962	390	6,601	115,588
Feb-09	15,879	75,127	16,085	9,883	3,179	1,426	495	6,193	128,267
				Year-over-year percent changes					
Feb-08	3.7	9.9	3.3	10.1	5.5	26.5	4.4	4.6	8.1
Mar-08	– 1.8	3.5	3.5	– 5.7	2.3	3.7	– 3.9	– 1.0	1.8
Apr-08	– 5.2	3.2	0.5	– 7.8	9.1	5.7	20.9	21.0	1.8
May-08	– 1.7	4.3	2.8	8.6	– 1.0	7.7	–14.4	10.2	3.0
Jun-08	0.9	3.2	6.7	7.3	9.8	– 5.0	1.3	16.4	3.9
Jul-08	– 7.2	2.3	– 1.8	– 6.7	0.5	2.0	– 1.9	5.4	– 1.0
Aug-08	– 1.2	0.0	6.5	0.8	– 1.3	–15.8	– 7.9	9.7	0.9
Sep-08	– 9.1	– 5.6	– 3.9	– 4.1	– 0.6	–12.2	– 4.8	25.5	– 5.0
Oct-08	– 3.6	– 2.7	4.9	– 6.9	– 5.0	0.0	– 5.2	36.2	– 0.5
Nov-08	– 1.9	– 5.6	– 0.2	– 9.8	–12.6	2.6	– 6.8	30.7	– 2.8
Dec-08	– 6.9	– 9.4	–10.5	– 6.7	–14.2	22.0	– 2.5	12.1	– 8.1
Jan-09	–11.2	–13.3	– 6.9	–16.5	–10.1	0.1	–23.2	27.7	–10.8
Feb-09	– 4.2	–14.4	– 7.3	–17.0	–13.1	– 4.5	–13.9	– 4.4	–12.0

February year-over-year growth rates

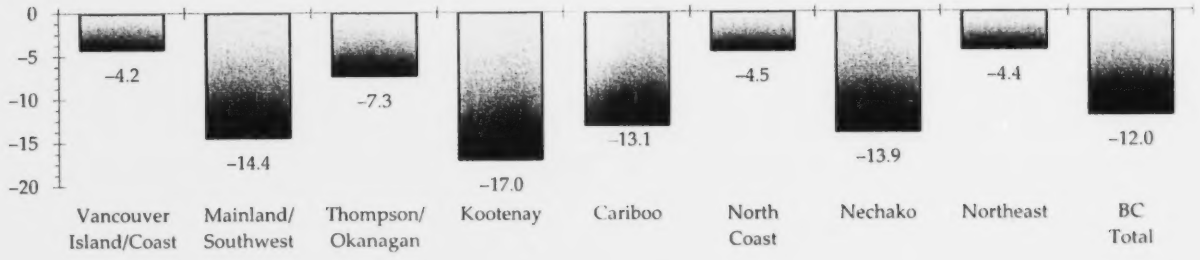


Table 6: Traveller Entries to Canada via BC (000s), Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Total	USA			Overseas			
		Total	Same-day	Overnight	*Total*	Asia	Europe	Other[†]
Annual data								
2004	7,448	6,039	2,478	3,562	1,409	716	458	235
2005	7,225	5,751	2,314	3,436	1,474	724	494	257
2006	6,846	5,380	1,945	3,435	1,466	717	493	257
2007	6,577	5,062	1,767	3,295	1,515	699	519	297
2008	5,989	4,476	1,444	3,032	1,513	673	514	326
Annual percent changes								
2004	1.5	– 1.6	– 4.0	0.1	17.6	23.9	11.7	11.6
2005	– 3.0	– 4.8	– 6.6	3.5	4.6	1.1	7.8	9.3
2006	– 5.2	– 6.5	–16.0	0.0	– 0.5	– 0.9	– 0.2	0.0
2007	– 3.9	– 5.9	– 9.1	4.1	3.3	– 2.5	5.3	15.6
2008	– 8.9	–11.6	–18.3	8.0	– 0.1	– 3.8	– 1.0	10.0
Monthly data								
Mar-08	512	388	124	264	124	55	44	24
Apr-08	511	386	123	264	125	53	44	28
May-08	513	381	120	261	131	61	44	27
Jun-08	495	369	115	254	126	57	43	26
Jul-08	464	337	109	228	127	57	43	27
Aug-08	438	309	104	205	129	57	43	28
Sep-08	502	377	120	257	125	55	42	27
Oct-08	500	377	125	252	124	53	42	29
Nov-08	503	381	125	256	122	53	41	28
Dec-08	493	371	114	257	122	55	41	26
Jan-09	495	373	124	249	121	54	42	26
Feb-09	497	375	127	248	122	54	40	28
Mar-09	494	373	125	248	121	55	39	27
Month-over-month growth rates								
Mar-08	– 2.5	– 1.9	– 3.8	1.0	– 4.1	– 6.9	4.1	–10.9
Apr-08	0.0	– 0.4	– 0.8	0.2	1.0	– 3.2	– 1.0	14.0
May-08	0.2	– 1.4	– 2.6	0.8	5.2	14.4	0.1	– 4.5
Jun-08	– 3.4	– 3.1	– 3.9	2.7	– 4.1	– 6.9	– 1.7	– 1.8
Jul-08	– 6.4	– 8.7	– 5.3	10.3	0.5	0.1	– 0.1	2.5
Aug-08	– 5.6	– 8.4	– 4.4	10.3	1.6	0.6	0.6	5.4
Sep-08	14.7	22.1	14.8	25.8	– 3.1	– 2.8	– 2.9	– 3.8
Oct-08	– 0.3	– 0.1	4.3	2.2	– 0.9	– 4.5	– 0.1	5.3
Nov-08	0.6	1.3	0.1	1.9	– 1.2	0.4	– 2.5	– 2.4
Dec-08	– 2.1	– 2.6	– 8.3	0.1	– 0.5	3.4	– 0.7	– 7.5
Jan-09	0.4	0.6	8.6	3.0	– 0.1	– 2.4	1.8	1.6
Feb-09	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.8	1.6	– 3.2	5.4
Mar-09	– 0.5	– 0.4	– 1.4	0.1	– 1.0	1.0	– 2.0	– 3.4

[†] Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, and other South Pacific nations), North & South America (excluding US), and Africa.
Data Source: Statistics Canada.

Table 7: Transportation Indicators, Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Air Passenger Traffic (000s)					Other Transportation (000s)		
	Vancouver				Victoria	BC Ferries		Coquihalla Hwy
	Total	Domestic	Trans-border	Other Int'l.	*Total*	Vehicles	Passengers	Passenger Vehicles
Annual data								
2004	15,726	7,986	3,965	3,775	1,250	8,532	21,955	2,572
2005	16,419	8,348	4,106	3,964	1,318	8,539	21,791	2,620
2006	16,924	8,712	4,253	3,959	1,390	8,530	21,689	2,583
2007	17,495	9,017	4,361	4,117	1,482	8,559	21,690	2,712
2008	17,852	9,345	4,336	4,172	1,538	8,226	20,992	1,879
Annual growth rates								
2004	9.8	9.9	3.9	16.5	5.7	3.3	2.8	4.3
2005	4.4	4.5	3.6	5.0	5.5	0.1	– 0.7	1.8
2006	3.1	4.4	3.6	– 0.1	5.5	– 0.1	– 0.5	– 1.4
2007	3.4	3.5	2.6	4.0	6.6	0.3	0.0	5.0
2008	2.0	3.6	– 0.6	1.3	3.8	– 3.9	– 3.2	–30.7
Monthly data								
Mar-08	1,549	803	377	369	124	707	1,793	219
Apr-08	1,542	801	376	365	130	700	1,772	216
May-08	1,526	798	375	353	128	706	1,793	220
Jun-08	1,514	794	369	351	130	702	1,801	227
Jul-08	1,469	767	358	344	131	688	1,745	215
Aug-08	1,472	779	360	334	132	673	1,722	220
Sep-08	1,399	745	326	329	129	666	1,700	177
Oct-08	1,428	765	347	316	130	670	1,724	x
Nov-08	1,442	760	346	337	131	667	1,717	x
Dec-08	1,422	738	341	343	119	643	1,659	x
Jan-09	1,397	722	336	339	128	704	1,771	x
Feb-09	1,410	733	341	336	126	676	1,733	x
Mar-09	1,383	716	336	330	125	665	1,709	x
Month-over-month growth rates								
Mar-08	0.6	0.9	– 1.0	1.5	– 3.4	0.7	0.5	38.7
Apr-08	– 0.5	– 0.3	– 0.3	– 1.1	4.3	– 1.0	– 1.2	– 1.6
May-08	– 1.0	– 0.3	– 0.3	– 3.4	– 0.9	0.9	1.2	2.0
Jun-08	– 0.8	– 0.6	– 1.7	– 0.4	1.3	– 0.6	0.4	3.0
Jul-08	– 3.0	– 3.4	– 2.8	– 2.2	0.4	– 2.0	– 3.1	– 5.2
Aug-08	0.2	1.5	0.4	– 2.9	0.7	– 2.1	– 1.3	2.5
Sep-08	– 5.0	– 4.4	– 9.5	– 1.5	– 1.8	– 1.1	– 1.3	–19.6
Oct-08	2.1	2.7	6.7	– 4.0	0.7	0.6	1.4	x
Nov-08	1.0	– 0.7	– 0.5	6.7	0.7	– 0.5	– 0.4	x
Dec-08	– 1.4	– 2.8	– 1.4	1.6	– 9.2	– 3.6	– 3.4	x
Jan-09	– 1.8	– 2.2	– 1.6	– 1.0	7.6	9.6	6.8	x
Feb-09	0.9	1.6	1.5	– 1.0	– 1.8	– 4.0	– 2.2	x
Mar-09	– 1.9	– 2.3	– 1.3	– 1.6	– 0.2	– 1.6	– 1.4	x

Data Source: Vancouver Airport Authority, Victoria Airport Authority, BC Ferries and Ministry of Transportation data.

x = Data currently not available.

Table 8: Tourism Sector Indicators, Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Employment in key tourism industries[1] (000s)				Hotel Industry[2]		Consumer Price Index[1]	
	Air transport[4]	Accom-modation	Food & beverage services	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Occupancy Rate[3] (%)	Room Rate ($)	Traveller accom-modation	Restaurant meals[4]
Annual data								
2004	15.5	31.5	125.8	33.1	61.3	115.7	82.5	103.6
2005	15.8	32.9	128.8	33.3	63.9	116.3	80.0	106.6
2006	16.4	35.2	135.1	35.5	65.7	122.0	77.5	109.4
2007	16.7	35.8	141.1	36.5	66.6	128.0	81.1	112.2
2008	16.5	36.4	149.0	35.6	64.6	132.9	83.5	115.1
Annual growth rates								
2004	0.4	0.1	1.3	7.1	5.1	1.8	– 8.4	1.8
2005	1.9	4.5	2.4	0.5	4.3	0.5	– 3.0	2.9
2006	3.7	6.9	4.9	6.8	2.8	4.9	– 3.2	2.6
2007	1.9	1.6	4.5	2.8	1.4	4.9	4.7	2.6
2008	– 1.3	1.7	5.5	– 2.5	– 3.0	3.9	2.9	2.6
Monthly data								
Mar-08	15.9	36.8	145.6	35.9	66.1	134.4	83.1	114.0
Apr-08	16.5	38.0	147.1	34.5	65.4	133.8	83.6	114.2
May-08	16.7	36.4	147.6	34.9	65.1	133.6	83.2	114.7
Jun-08	16.5	36.6	148.4	35.3	67.1	133.3	83.3	114.8
Jul-08	16.6	36.1	149.5	35.2	63.8	131.7	83.4	115.7
Aug-08	16.6	36.0	149.6	35.8	65.2	131.8	83.5	116.2
Sep-08	15.8	35.7	150.9	35.9	62.9	132.0	83.7	116.6
Oct-08	16.7	35.5	153.3	36.9	62.6	133.4	83.1	116.4
Nov-08	17.0	35.5	152.7	36.5	62.7	134.1	85.4	116.3
Dec-08	16.6	36.7	153.5	35.3	61.4	131.7	84.5	116.3
Jan-09	16.7	35.8	153.5	37.2	60.9	132.6	83.0	116.9
Feb-09	18.1	36.3	153.6	36.8	63.4	132.0	83.7	117.4
Mar-09	17.8	35.0	150.9	36.3	59.6	131.1	83.0	118.1
Month-over-month growth rates								
Mar-08	– 3.0	2.8	0.2	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.4
Apr-08	4.2	3.2	1.1	– 4.1	– 0.7	– 0.4	0.6	0.2
May-08	0.8	– 4.1	0.4	1.2	– 0.3	– 0.1	– 0.5	0.4
Jun-08	– 1.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	2.0	– 0.2	0.1	0.1
Jul-08	0.5	– 1.2	0.7	– 0.4	– 3.3	– 1.2	0.1	0.8
Aug-08	0.1	– 0.4	0.1	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
Sep-08	– 4.5	– 0.8	0.9	0.5	– 2.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Oct-08	5.2	– 0.5	1.6	2.7	– 0.3	1.1	– 0.7	– 0.2
Nov-08	1.8	0.1	– 0.4	– 0.9	0.1	0.5	2.8	– 0.1
Dec-08	– 2.4	3.4	0.5	– 3.4	– 1.3	– 1.8	– 1.1	0.0
Jan-09	1.0	– 2.5	0.0	5.5	– 0.5	0.7	– 1.8	0.5
Feb-09	8.3	1.5	0.1	– 1.0	2.5	– 0.5	0.8	0.4
Mar-09	– 1.9	– 3.6	– 1.8	– 1.4	– 3.8	– 0.7	– 0.8	0.6

[1]Data Source: Statistics Canada (Employment data from Survey of Employment Payroll & Hours) and BC Stats.
[2]Data Source: Pannell Kerr Forster and BC Stats.
[3]Occupancy Rate change expressed as percentage point change.
[4]No identifiable seasonality.

Table 9: Food Services Receipts, Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Food Services and Drinking Places[1] Receipts ($ million)					
	BC[2]			Canada		
	Total	Drinking Places	Food Services	*Total*	Drinking Places	Food Services
Annual data						
2004	6,687	604	6,083	40,409	2,595	37,814
2005	6,889	554	6,334	41,818	2,577	39,240
2006	7,371	436	6,893	44,218	2,465	41,754
2007	7,607	482	7,073	45,560	2,379	43,180
2008	7,769	x	x	47,425	2,384	45,041
Annual growth rates						
2004	5.8	x	x	4.8	3.1	4.9
2005	3.0	– 8.2	4.1	3.5	– 0.7	3.8
2006	7.0	–21.3	8.8	5.7	– 4.4	6.4
2007	3.2	10.6	2.6	3.0	– 3.5	3.4
2008	2.1	x	x	4.1	0.2	4.3
Monthly data						
Mar-08	644	x	x	3,862	193	3,670
Apr-08	650	43	610	3,964	197	3,767
May-08	645	44	597	3,983	197	3,786
Jun-08	651	44	611	3,961	208	3,753
Jul-08	647	40	612	3,941	200	3,741
Aug-08	651	41	610	3,997	201	3,795
Sep-08	647	x	x	3,989	200	3,788
Oct-08	655	43	612	4,019	202	3,817
Nov-08	652	x	x	3,997	201	3,795
Dec-08	626	43	581	3,898	200	3,698
Jan-09	657	x	x	3,967	202	3,766
Feb-09	635	x	x	4,009	207	3,802
Mar-09	624	42	587	3,977	207	3,770
Month-over-month growth rates						
Mar-08	– 1.1	x	x	– 0.6	0.9	– 0.6
Apr-08	0.9	– 2.9	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.6
May-08	– 0.8	2.1	– 2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Jun-08	1.0	0.6	2.2	– 0.5	5.4	– 0.9
Jul-08	– 0.7	– 9.1	0.3	– 0.5	– 3.6	– 0.3
Aug-08	0.7	0.9	– 0.4	1.4	0.5	1.5
Sep-08	– 0.6	x	x	– 0.2	– 0.4	– 0.2
Oct-08	1.2	x	x	0.7	0.5	0.8
Nov-08	– 0.4	x	x	– 0.5	– 0.2	– 0.6
Dec-08	– 4.0	x	x	– 2.5	– 0.6	– 2.6
Jan-09	4.9	x	x	1.8	0.9	1.8
Feb-09	– 3.3	x	x	1.0	2.8	0.9
Mar-09	– 1.7	– 4.8	– 1.4	– 0.8	– 0.3	– 0.8

[1]Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats. x = Data currently not available.

[2]Seasonally adjusted totals are calculated by Statistics Canada; Food Services and Drinking Places receipts are BC Stats estimates and may not sum exactly to provincial totals.

Table 10: Accommodation Classification Definitions

Type	Definition
Hotel	These establishments provide suites or guest rooms within a multi-storey or high-rise structure, accessible from the interior only, and they generally offer guests a range of complementary services and amenities, such as food and beverage services, parking, laundry services, swimming pools and exercise rooms, and conference and convention facilities.
Motel	These establishments are designed to accommodate clients travelling by motor vehicle, and provide short-stay suites or guest rooms, within a one or two-storey structure, characterized by exterior access to rooms and ample parking areas adjacent to the room entrances. Limited complementary services and amenities may also be provided. These establishments typically also feature exterior access to rooms.
Freshwater/Saltwater Fishing Lodge	These establishments provide a range of services, such as access to outpost camps or housekeeping cabins, meals and guides, and they may also provide transportation to the facility, and sale of food, beverages, and fishing supplies.
Vacation Rental	These establishments provide temporary or longer-term accommodation, which, for the period of occupancy, may serve as a principal residence. These establishments may also provide complementary services, such as housekeeping, meals and laundry services. (Also includes housekeeping cottages and cabins. These establishments are designed to accommodate vacationers and may include access to private beaches and fishing.)
Miscellaneous	All other properties not included or classified as above, including adventure/ hunting lodges, bed and breakfasts, guest ranches, reservation agencies and resorts.

Table 11: Urban Centre Definitions

Urban centres (and Census subdivisions/CSDs) are classified into various types, according to official designations adopted by provincial or federal authorities. The type indicates the municipal status of a census subdivision.

Type	Definition
C	City
DM	District Municipality
RM	Resort Municipality
T	Town
V	Village